JAMES GORDON BENN EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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voluntary country quarter of the world; if used, will be berally poid from the Over Foreign Courses on Devally poid for PP OUR FOREIGN COURSESPONDENTS AR PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACE

IGHE WEST US.

ADVERTISEMENTS remembed every day; advertisements interied in the Wester Herrells, Family Heralds, and in the
Enthrowing and European Beltions.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence, We do not
either reflected communications.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIBLO'S GABDEN, Broadway.-- EQUESTRIAN PERFORM-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- FEMALE HOUSE TRIEF-

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-LEADING STRINGS-

LAURA KRENE'S THEATRE, 6M Broadway .- COLLERN

NEW BOWERY, BOWERY.—PASHION AND FAMIRE—O'NEAL BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSSUM, Broadway- Day and

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-way.—Burlesques, Bongs, Dances, &c.—The Stranger. NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway,—GRO. CHRISTY'S MIN-

COOPER INSTITUTE.—EXHIBITION OF PEALE'S ORIGIN. HOPE CHAPEL, 730 Broadway. -GEN. Ton THUMB'S EN-

MATIONAL CONCERT SALOON, National Theatre

ONDERDONE HALL, 405 Grand street.—HAYTI MINSTEEL. GREBR'S HALL. New Schliewick - Wood's MINSTRELS IN

# TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 10, 1860.

## MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Earope.

The Canard mail steamship Arabia, Captain Stone, will leave this port to morrow for Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close in this city at half-pas

nine o'clock to morrow morning. The EUROPEAN COPTION OF THE HERALD will be published at nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrap pers, six cents.

as and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places

London.... Sampson Low, Son & Oo., 47 Ludgate Hill.
Lansing, Starr & Co., 74 King William street.
Lansing, Baldwin & Oo., 8 place de la Bourse.
Laverroos. Lansing, Starr & Co., No. 9 Chapel street.
R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East.
HAVES.... Lansing, Baldwin & Oo., 21 rue Corneille.
HAMBURG... De Chapeauronge & Co.

The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of

## The News.

The European mails to the 25th ult., brought by the Niagara, reached this city from Boston last evening. Our telegraphic summary, published in yesterday's HERALD, contained all the important points of the news.

In Congress yesterday the Senate adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Forcial States naval forces captured the Mexican war teamers near Vera Cruz recently. The memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce for an amendment of the act relating to the liabilities of shipowners was presented. Notice was given of a bill providing for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. Senator Davis' resolutions relative to slavery in the Territories were taken up, and Mr. Chestnut, of South Carolina, made a long speech on the subject. the President for information respecting the African slave trade. The report in reply will doubtless prove exceedingly interesting, as, according to the terms of the resolution, it will embrace information as to where the vessels captured on the African coast by our cruisers were built, where fitted out and by whom, together with the place of residence of the owners, officers and crews of said vessels. The report of the Covode Investigating Committee, recommending the arrest of Collector Schell, of New York, for contempt, was taken up. A minority report was presented, justifying Mr. Schell in with holding from the committee the names of the sub scribers to the New York Hotel Electioneering fund. After some debate the reports were recom mitted. Reports of the Judiciary Committee or the President's protesting message were presented We have heretofore given the points of the majority report, but in order that our readers may be en' question, we print the report complete to-day, in connection with an abstract of the

report of the minority of the committee.

The Legislature yesterday transacted a large mount of business. In the Senate, among the bills reported was one to amend the General Rail-road Law. The bill amending the act relative to Life and Health Insurance Companies was passed: also the bills obliging Excise Commissioners to report to Supervisors, relative to the Rome Railroad bonds. to the New York Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, to the State prisons, and to perfect the constitutional amendment abolishing the property qualification. The Fourteenth street avenue D, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth avenue railroad bills were passed. In the Assembly, the bill to repeal the act to abolish railroad tolls was The Supply bill was further conpassed. The Supply but was interesting. The Metropolitan Police bill, the act to incorporate the Zoological and Botanical Society in connection with the Central Park, and the bill to as certain and pay the damages for property destroyed at Quarantine, were passed. The New York Tax

Levy was ordered to a third reading.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, bu transacted no business of general importance.

At the meeting of the Board of Alderme yesterday, the contract with Messrs. Lynch Curren and Rourke, for cleaning the streets was received from the Comptroller and re ferred. A resolution to extend the hospitalities of the city to the officers of the Braflian ship of war in this port was adopted. The Mayor sent in the nomination of Thomas Addis Emmet, for President of the Croton Water Board. but it was rejected by a vote of 9 to 6. The Aldermen concurred with the Councilmen in adopting a resolution for a joint committee to investigate

he affairs of the Board of Almshouse Governors. The Board of Councilmen met last evening, when a large number of reports relative to unimportant rectine matters were presented and laid over for section at the next meeting. A special committee was appointed to extend the hospitalities of the city to the officers of the Brazilian corvette Donna Isabella. The Board concurred with the Alder-then in confirming the election of John Roc as Fistant Engineer of the Fire Department.

NEW YORK HERALD. On motion of Mr. Van Tine, the Finance Committee were discharged from the further co tion of the appropriation of \$835,000 to the Centra Park improvement fund, and were directed to re port upon the subject at the next meeting of the Board. A report of the Committee on Streets in favor of changing the name of Jacob to Leather street (the Swamp) was adopted. In reply to a resolution of inqu'ry the Comptroller submitted a detailed statement, showing the amount paid to city papers for advertising from January 1, 1859, to 1st of March, 1860, the total amount being \$94,474 64, to which was added the sum of \$16,216 65 for advertising for the county government. The Board donated \$500 to each of the following institutions:—The home for Deaf Mutes, the Opthalmic Hospital and the Union Aid Society. The Female Guardian Society got \$2,000, and the Nur sery and Child's Hospital \$1,000. The Street Com. missioner was directed to advertise for proposals for building a new house for Engine Company

A letter from our correspondent at Caracas dated on the 13th ult., which we publish in to-day's paper, gives an interesting account of the condition of affairs in Venezuela. Although the republic was comparatively tranquil, yet in the eastern provinces the partisans of Monagas still mustered in formidable numbers, and were carrying on a merciless war against the more peaceable inhabi tants. Business was rapidly improving at Caracas, and the merchants of the city had evinced their confidence in the government by loaning it \$300,000.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 451 deaths in the city during the past week, in increase of 5 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 73 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 2 deaths of diseases of the bones, joints, &c., 104 of the brain and nerves, 3 c the generative organs, 19 of the heart and blood vessels, 134 of the lungs, throat, &c., 2 of old age 70 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers. stillborn and premature births, 63 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 50 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 1 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 31 from violent causes The nativity table gives 321 natives of the United States, 71 of Ireland, 27 of Germany, 7 of Scotland 10 of England, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The cotton market was steady yesterday, with sales of about 2,000 bales, closing on the basis of about 11%c. for middling upla nds. Flour was more active, though com mon grades of State and Western were rather easier Among the transactions were purchases made for export. Southern flour was firm and in good request, while the sales were fair. Wheat was firm, with some demand for export. The sales included 1,500 bushels Southern white at \$1 50, and 22,000 Mil demand for export. The sales included wankee Club on terms given in another column Corn ook a decidedly upward turn, and sold pretty freely at an advance for sound lots. Pork was unchanged; not mess sold at \$17.68%, and new prime at \$14.12% \$14 25. Sugars were in fair demand and unchanged from Saturday's prices. The transactions footed up about 500 a 600 hhds. Cuba muscovados and Por Ricos, and 150 hhds. melado. The prices, with stock, will be found elsewhere. Coffee was neld, while transactions were confined to small loss of S Domingo, Maracaibo, Porto Rico and Laguayra, at rates given in another place. Freights were engaged to a fai extent. Among the shipments were 2,000 bbls. flour to bulk, at 5%1., and 5,000 bushels corn, in shippers' at 5d. A fair amount of provisions was also engaged to

### The Charleston Convention-Importance of Its Bearings and Its Results.

The Charleston Convention is the first of the Presidential Conventions to meet, and its action will have a very important influence upon the other party conventions which are called at Chicago and Baltimore.

Although it is composed almost entirely of partisan spoils hunters, in whom, personally the country has little confidence, yet, as it is the only one of the Presidential conventions that will have full delegations from every State in the Union, and thus possesses a truly national character, the conservative feeling of the whole country looks to it with the hope that in the present emergency it will lay aside all ultra partisanship, and be animated by a broad national spirit in its proceedings. A reaction has begun in the Central and Northern comrcial States against the revolutionary destructive mania which has taken hold of the black republican party, and the conservative element is beginning to move, and to prepare itself for enlistment in the fight of self-preservation against Seward and his fanatical followers. The elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island demonstrate beyond question the change that has already taken place in the popular sentiment in practical New England; and if the Charleston Convention pursues a moderate course, and nominates a man whose antecedents will command the confidence of the conservative element, it may reasonably be expected that he will carry all of the Central and a number of the Northern commercial States.

But the men who go to Charleston must remem ber that that body will occupy the position of the conservative convention of the Union, more from accident than from any act of the party which has called them together. Imbecility, leading to defeat, broke up the old whig party. and the rapid growth of the Know Nothing or ganization which succeeded it showed how disgusted the people were with both the whig and democratic combinations. The little-mindedness of the Know Nothing leaders soon reduced that organization to a nonentity, and the black republican party acquired strength from the folly and dissensions of the democracy more than from any soundness in its own principles. The fraternal embrace which its leaders have now given to the petty band of fanatical abolitionists has given the black republican party its death wound, and at this moment the whole country is looking anxiously around for the party and the statesmen whose broad national views shall sink the partisan and the politician. and whose big heart shall cherish the Union, the country, and the whole country, in its impulses and affections. The democratic partisans who are about to meet at Charleston in convention do not occupy that position; but they are the first to meet, and it rests with them

to take it. The country, however, is not blind to the fact that they come together merely through the power of the old party drill, rather than from any unity of sentiment or of impulse. Their party is as bare of national statesmen among its leaders as is any of the others. There is not, among the thirty or forty aspirants for the nomination at Charleston, a single man who, as a Senator or representative in Congress, dares to take, on any great national question, the position of a statesman, and speak and act in opposition to any temporary aberration of the public mind in his own State, trusting to the power of reason and truth, and the ever willing patriotic impulses of the people to sustain him at home. Party leaders have descended to the level of politicians, and each one endeavors to preserve his

ing in his own State, and to obtain the Presi- that no person under the age of twenty-one dency through bargaining combinations and obcating transactions with his fellows. The consequence is that the democratic party which is to meet in representation at Charleston is as plebald as Joseph's coat, while the fanatic adness of the black republican leaders has attained some degree of respectability from the fact that it dwells upon something more broad than the whims of any particular State. Democratic faction has killed everything in the democratic party except the mechanical movements of party drill. This is going to bring toether in National Convention, perhaps for the last time forevermore, the advocates of squatter sovereignty and of strict construction, the ultra pro-slavery men of the South, and those with free soil proclivities from the North, the tariff partisans and the freetraders, the southward extensionists, and those who think the area of freedom is extending itself as rapidly as is compatible with safety, the Buchanan conservatives, the Douglas temporisers, the Hunter exclusives, the Guthrie time-servers, and a host of self-worshippers, who look upon the government as something to be administered for their own personal and peculiar benefit The whole country waits to see if the men thus brought together by party drill will recognize the greatness of the emergency that is before them, and, putting aside their petty local fancies, adopt a platform broad as the Union, and place upon it a man who will command the confidence of the conservative feeling now everywhere aroused by the sense of danger. By such a course, and by none other, can the Charleston nominee be elected by the people.

If this course is adopted at Charleston, the Baltimore Convention will lose all importance and that of Chicago dwindle to a gathering of windy fanatics. If it should fail to do this, and, proclaiming ultra doctrines, place an extremist on their platform, the conservative sentiment, already alarmed, will turn its hopes to the Baltimore Convention, and this body will learn wisdom from the folly of that which met at Charleston. There is one thing, it is evident, that the country will not sanction No extremist, no pure advocate of the selfstyled rights of the South or of the North, can be elected. The next President must come from the States bordering on the central line. where men know the value of the North and the South to each other, and where the conservative feeling is always strongest and most active. With such a man, and with broad national principles on his banner, the whole South, all the Central States, and many of the commercial ones in the North, can be carried for the preservation of the constitution and the Union. If such a one is not nominated at Charleston, we shall have seen the last of the democratic party, and the whole country must rally round the Baltimore Convention, and secure from it the nomination of a conservative man to lead the reaction that has already commenced in the North against the revolutionary and destructive tendencies of the abolitionized black republican leaders.

LOVEJOY'S SPEECH AND THE SPEAKER .- Decidedly the leading light of the republican party in the House is Lovejoy, of Illinois, whose speech, delivered in committee on Thursday last, will, when it comes to be laid before the country in full, create as much excitement as the Helper book or Seward's brutal and bloody Rochester manifesto. Mr. Lovejoy is the representative man of the black republican party n the House, as John Brown was at Harper's Ferry. Lovejoy is so recognized by the Evenng Post (the laudatory notice of him by that ournal will be found elsewhere) and by the philosophers of the Tribune, who recommend that two millions of copies of the speech should be circulated at once. There is the greatest curiosity to read the speech, and, as usual, the Washington Globe has kept it back. The New York papers printed as much of it as could be ent over one wire, the other eight being down and promptly laid it before the country the next morning; but the Globe has no word of the debate of Thursday in Friday's or Saturday's impression. This is no new thing, and considering that each Congress pays as much as a hundred thousand dollars profit on reporting and printing the debates alone, we should think that the Globe might manage to get out its report within two days after a debate has taken place. Otherwise, it would be better for the House to trust to the New York

So far as the new leader of the republican party is concerned, there seems to be no half way business. He endorses the Helper book fully and explicitly. He is one of the sixty members who voted for Blake's Garrisonian resolution. He openly proclaims himself to be an insurrectionist, a nigger-stealer and a traitor in intention. All this is declared openly on the floor of the House, and it is accepted as the true doctrine of the party by the abolition members and their presses. The black republicans are beginning to show their hands in good earnest, and it is high time that the conservative men of the country were aroused to the dangers that menace it from the mad fanaticism of such men as Lovejoy and his compatriots. The real objects of the party are foreshadowed very clearly in such speeches as that

THE LAW GOVERNING THE RECRUITING SER-VICE.—We publish in another column a very interesting communication with reference to the recruiting service of the United States army and the law as regards the enlistment of minors. This is a very important question, and the jurisdiction of the courts in reference to it should be distinctly understood. This branch of the public service has been, from time to time, subjected to much difficulty with regard to what manner of persons can be legally enlisted in the army, and in no cases. perhaps, more than those relative to minors enlisting without the consent of their parents and guardians. Our State courts have been repeatedly appealed to to discharge recruits under age, and in two cases, at least, decisions were rendered in this city, by Judges Hilton and Sutherland, to the effect that a State court had no jurisdiction in the matter, but that the authority to discharge a minor rested solely with the Secretary of War, under the act of Congress. This opinion is fortified by those of Attorney Generals Crittenden and Cushing, and is clearly the right view of the question. The recruiting service is established under a law of Congress; it is entirely a matter of federal jurisdiction, and if our State courts were permitted to discharge on habeas corpus, or by any other process, persons enlisted in the service, endless confusion would be the result. position by catering to the whims of local feel- | The law of Congress, passed in 1813, enacted |

years should be enlisted without the co writing of his perent or guardian; but a subsequent law, passed in 1814, authorized the ment of any person within the ages of eighteen and fifty, repealing the clause of the previous act regarding the consent of parents and guardians in the case of minors. A subsequent law, enacted in 1850, it is true, makes it the duty of the Secretary of War to order the discharge of any soldier enlisted under twentyone years of age, upon evidence that the consent of his parent or guardian was not obtained; but this law cannot be construed to transfer the authority thus vested in the Secretary of War to any State court which may choose to pronounce upon the question; for it is manifest that if such conflict of authority were permitted, insuperable obstacles would be thrown in the way of the recruiting ser-

The decisions of Judges Hilton and Sutherland, then, we think, have settled the law relative to minors upon grounds which equity and common sense will alike sustain. Congress is entrusted with the enactment of laws governing the public service, and the less interference there is with its action on the part of our State courts the better.

## The Union of Commerce, Industry and Production Against the Black Republi-

can Fallacies. We publish in another column to-day a letter from the Washington correspondence of the Tribune, in which the writer, smarting under the results of the Connecticut and Rhode Island elections, makes public acknowledgment of the fact that the black republican party is at war with every great interest in the country, and that merchants, bankers, manufacturers, mechanics, shipowners, and all their dependent interests, are uniting in the common cause of self-preservation from the destructive

fanaticism that threatens to overwhelm them. This union of the great conservative interests against the destructives the Tribune writer calls "the natural division of parties," and we confess that he is quite right. Nothing is more natural than that men should fling away all minor divisions when the great question of their very existence is brought to the issue, and upon their acceptance or rejection of certain impracticable theories depend the peace of the State and the prosperity of the families who compose it. Never before in this country have we witnessed the present "natural division" of political parties. Hitherto the merchants, manufacturers, shipowners, mechanics and farmers have been divided on questions of policy for the better protection and increase of our material interests of production, commerce and manufacture. They have been divided on the questions of a high or a low tariff, of a national bank or a specie currency, of the construction of harbors, roads, railways and canals, and the clearing out of rivers by the general government or by individual interest, and the general issue whether it belonged to government to intervene directly for the promotion of agriculture, commerce and the mechanic arts, or simply to confine the exercise of its powers to the protection of the rights of every class and interest in the com-

It was reserved for the year 1860, and for the union of the abolition fanatics under Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, and the political demagogues under Seward, to present the issue of the destruction or the preservation of every interest in the Union, and of the constitution which binds it in harmony and power. Before this terrific issue all others disappear. There is no question of a protective or a revenue tariff to stimulate trade; of a national bank, or a sub-treasury to prevent fluctuations in the currency; of the clearing out of natural and the construction of artificial channels for comby government or by individuals, the division or employment of a surplus revenue of the government. The issue presented by the republican party is, simply, whether the trade, currency, industry and revenue of the country shall be destroyed or not. A mania. like those which have often been seen in the history of mankind, urging whole communities to destory the very elements that gave them life, has seized upon a portion of the people of the Northern States, and fanatics and demagogues are urging them on to the work of destruction, just as the Robespierres, the Marats, the Dantons and the Jacobins urged on the French people, in their moment of delirium, to destroy society in pursuit of their abstract and moral ideas. It is a "natural division of parties" that the merchants, the bankers, the manufacturers, the mechanics, and all other great conservative interests, should unite against the destructive fanatics in the issue of self-preservation which is forced upon them. The Tribune's Washington philosopher tells

us that "all these influences are gross, material, sensual, devilish," and that "not one spark of generous sentiment, not a glimmer of lofty conviction, not a suggestion that favors the hope of bettering the condition of humanity, ever penetrated the dense and leaden sphere" of the influences of commerce, manufactures and production. It is on this mighty fallacy that the black republican fanatics and demagogues ground their attack against the material interests of society. And never was a fallacy more transparent. The developement of human knowledge is inseparable from the progress of industry and of national wealth, and ignorance and moral darkness are ever attendant upon their decay. Our schools, our colleges, our churches, and the acceptance by men of the sacred principle of our religion, that we should return good for evil, and love our neighbor as ourselves, depend upon the material welfare of the community and of the individual man. In vain will philosophic abstractionists call upon the wandering savage to establish schools and attend churches; in vain will they preach to millions of starving mechanics the duty of love and obedience; in vain will they call upon poverty-stricken communities to discard all considerations of material welfare, and cling only to moral abstractions which sacri fice the material good. Hunger must be satisfied, nakedness must be clothed, and the physical needs of man must be supplied before he will or can comprehend the niceties of distinction between right and wrong; and, in a word, the body must be cared for before the mind of any man can be brought to dwell upon the interests of the soul.

The blind fanaticism of the black republican party is, in reality, opposed to "the hope of bettering the condition of humanity," when it

tope of preserving present material advantages, from which our great moral progress springs, that leads all interests to forget past litical divisions, and to unite in one common effort to defeat a blind fanaticism that would involve merchants, bankers, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, sailors, government and society in one common revolution, ruin and

The Latest Modern Improvement-The Honors of Bartyrdom Below Actual

We are accustomed to speak somewhat boast

fully of the progress of the nineteenth century

over and above all other periods in the world's history, in the material sciences and the fine arts. We have steam, electricity, fast printing presess. Great Easterns, Atlantic telegraphs and many more evidences of the truth of our assertions. But, with all the attention that we pay to such developements of progress in the exact sciences, we frequently overlook some of the minor improvements of the day. Thus the way to fame in any profession or vocation was once an exceedingly hard road to travelas full of ruts and holes as some of our New York streets, and winding up to a hill as inaccessible as the loftiest summit of the Sierra Nevada. Now it is as smooth and easy as a walk in the Central Park. For examples, look at the latest editions of martyrs which have been issued from the abolition press. The quartette includes Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, of Massachusetts, two young ladies, and Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt-the first named saint a country schoolmaster, the last a dealer in deadlights for sidewalks, and peddler of photographs. These philosophers, together with Wendell Phillips, W. H. Seward, Hon. Massa Greeley, W. L. Garrison, Fred Douglass, Dr. Howe, Henry Ward Beecher, Henry C. Wright, Sepator Doolittle, Rev. Dr. Cheever, Representatives Blake of Ohio, and Lovejoy of Illinois, and many others, are devoted in their faith for the Almighty Nigger, and are, of course, ready to go to the gallows for his sake. Otherwise they would not be martyrs, even in expectancy. Sanborn, Hyatt and the two young ladies have already been in mortal peril. Hvatt is condemned to durance vile by a cruel Senate, quite under the thumb of Caesar, who sits in the gilded salons of the White House, giving dinners to the diplomatic corps, while Saint Thaddeus depends for his subsistence upon the myrmidoms of despotism, who will not allow him more than one bottle of champagne per diem.

The case of Sanborn was still more appalling. He was arrested in his robe de chambre, (did Nero ever order anything more brutal than that?), handcuffed, and generally knocked about. When the minions of the Senate attempted to force the holy man into a carriage, one of the female saints, inspired by a happy thought, stood in the doorway and extended her crinoline so as to effectually stop the entrance, while the other feminine saint whipped up the horses. When the first saint was informed by the brutal officer that she would do well to get out of the coach, as the horses might run away and she might be killed, she replied that "she didn't care if she was." There may be something equal to that in Fox or Butler, but we fail to see it

Regard, too, the awful way in which Wendell Phillips suffers, compelled, as he is, to go continually about the country, delivering the same speeches over and over again, for a hundred dollars per night and expenses paid; or Mr. Seward, with his seat in the Senate. and his dinners of "seventeen courses, with six different kinds of wine;" or Lovejoy, who will be one day eaten up by the truculent Prvor. chiefest of nigger drivers; or Beecher, condemned to preach for five thousand dollars per annum, with as much more for lectures; or the faith these thirty years, and has made rather a good thing of it; or Fred Douglass, who, an exile from his native country, is condemned to be everlastingly petted by the antique dowagers of Exeter Hall; or Henry C. Wright, who to be of rather questionable character, while preaching the faith that is in him.

This division of the worshippers of the Almighty Nigger would come, according to the definition of the fathers of the Catholic church. under the head of confessors-good men who gave their whole lives up to the propagation of the faith, but did not achieve the full glories of martyrdom. Of course they stood ready to go cheerfully to the test of fire, sword and faggot; to suffer as did Saint Andrew, Saint Peter, and Saint Stephen; to be slain as were the early Christians, some with the sword, some burned with firesome scourged with whips, or stabbed with forks; some crucified or hanged; some flayed alive: many of them suffered and survived the glory so to do. We fear that the same faith does not inspire the confessors of faith in the Almighty Nigger. We much fear that Seward, Sanborn, Hyatt, Phillips & Co. would shirk the horrors of martyrdom, proper, and be quite contented to remain in the ranks of the con-

As for the martyrs proper, the new religion makes a very poor show. In the old times enthusiastic Christians rather courted and embraced death for the sake of their religion. In the early days of the church, preachers of the new dispensation went boldly into the strongholds of the heathen, and exhorted against Jupiter and all Olympus in their own temples. Their mission was to the sinners, not to those who had already been brought to a sense of their errors. So they almost courted death, and coveted the torture. And so on down to the seventeenth century, Catholics and Protestants both, all over Europe, went cheerfully to death for the faith. bave yet to hear of Mr. Seward on a pilgrimage through the Carolinas, Georgia, Ala bama and Mississippi. Mr. Phillips has not yet, we believe, delivered his "Lesson of the Hour" at Richmond, Charleston or Mobile Mr. Garrison does not habitually canvass for the Liberator in Vicksburg or Natchez, nor has H. C. Wright been seen selling his book upon marriage in the streets of Memphis; probably when Mr. Hyatt gets out of jail, and if the city is healthy, he may be found on the Levee at New Orleans, selling the John Brown photographs and the Helper book, but we doubt it.

The fact is, the modern martyrs and confessors are quite different from the old school, and among the worshippers of the Almighty Nigger the number of confessors, as compared with ranges itself in opposition to the interests of I the roll of martyrs, is too lange. In the old

ce, industry and production. It is the time the confessor was abstinent, contin self denying, whipping the devil out of the earthly body with many stripes. Now the con-fessor is dressed in broadcloth and fine lines, he dines sumptuously and drinks the best wines; he is a fa . orite with the fair sex; has his house, in town and his country box; owns railroad and bank stock, goes to the Opera, leads the German, and plays a strong game of whist.

As for the martyr proper, the age shows a very mean record. Old John Brown is the only real original article of the kind that has yet appeared, and it probably is hereditary with his family, as in 1574 Master John Brown. of London, suffered death at Ashford for the sake of his religious opinions. The associates of John Brown-Cooke, Stevens and otherswere only lesser lights, weak men, who fellowed their leader with sealed eyes. And now, to show the hypocrisy and ingratitude of the confessors, they attempt to ignore the only man who ever carried out their doctrines in spirit and letter. Were the old martyrs ever guilty of any such meanness? And is not ca-nonization the cheapest thing going now-a-days? And are they not a pretty lot of saints altogether? The truth is, that the modern martyr is just the filmslest bumbug and most arrant cheat that there is going. He does not have even the animal quality of pluck to atone for his hollow hypocrisy.

#### The John Brown Revelution-New and Astounding Revelations.

Elsewhere in our columns to-day will be found a correspondence of the most startling and interesting character, implicating the leaders of the republican party in the John Brown conspiracy, and showing that the events in Kapsas were but preliminary to the raid at Harper's Ferry, both being parts of the same scheme of bloody revolution concocted and organized four years ago. It will be seen from the evidence of Governor Robinson before the Mason Committee of the Senate, which we published some months ago, and which is reprinted in this correspondence, that Robinson asserted that John Brown and Redpath were the only leaders in Kansas who avowed revolutionary designs, and that the free State party had no connection with them, and would not obey them. Now, it appears from the correspondence which we publish to-day, that Robinson himself, who thinks it convenient now to shirk the responsibility of the treasonable enterprise, was himself one of the most ultra of the revolutionary leaders, outstripping in atrocity even John Brown himself. Not only did he endorse him by certificates and an address "to the settlers of Kansas," but he "coldly proposed to him to assassinate all the leading federal officeholders in Kansas." It further appears that Robinson sought to bring all the Northern States into the civil war which was about being inaugurated in Kansas, and that he proceeded thence to the East for that purpose. The following is an extract from the letter of Redpath to Phillips:-

You, perhaps, remember, just before the sack of Lawrence by the border ruffians, that Robinson stayind East.
I, for one, could not understand why he should want
to leave at such a time, and urged him streamously to stay; and when pressed for a reason as to
his departure, he told me that he saw the whole country
was going to be involved in civil war, and that he was
going to the free States to rouse the Governors and the
people of them to arms, so that when the army came on
us another could strike our enemies elsewhere, if necessary at Washington.

So, according to this extract, it turns out that the republicans were to strike at Washington. Is not this in accordance with the recommendation of the New York Tribune at that time, to burn the Capitol? One of the prominent actors in these revolutionary events is Phillips, a correspondent of that journal, as Kagi, another correspondent, was proved to be by former evidence. And Greeley himself, according to the testimony of Forbes, dined with him in New York on the day he was setting out to Kansas to teach the revolutionists military tactics, and saw him to the railroad station, gave him twenty dollars to help him on his journey, and promised to be on hand when the fighting commenced. It is very evident why Hyatt. who partook of the entertainment that day with Greeley and Forbes, would not submit to an examination, and why Sanborn is recusant. is compelled to retail books which are alleged and why others have fied, in order to avoid giving evidence.

It was attempted by Robinson to make Redpath a scapegoat; but he boldly comes out and tells a tale that casts the testimony of the Mason Committee into the shade; and if Robinson dares to persist in his statements, further testimony will be brought out which will startle the whole community. Redpath, like Forbes, when badly treated, turns what is called in the Old Country "approver," and here "State's evidence." He is naturally indignant at the hypocrisy and dissimulation of leaders who encouraged John Brown, but now shrink from the consequences. Redpath, like Forbes, comes from England, an emissary from the British Anti-Slavery Society, and he is disgusted with the cowardice and poltroonery of most horrible tortures, and accounted it great | those who, when the projected revolution failed, backed out, and threw the whole blame on those whom they incited to insurrection. Redpath aptly describes "the John Brown

republicans as the aggressive abolitionists, the latest, and, as the (South will soon learn, the most dangerous developement of the philanthropic spirit of the age." This has at least the merit of manliness and candor, and contrasts favorably with the sneaking course of those who are equally implicated in the conspiracy, but direct suspicion away from themselves by throwing the odium exclusively upon two or three marked men. They would profit by a bloody revolution, but they are unwilling to accept the consequences of failure. According to Redpath, however, there is to be another attempt, and the South will find out something it has not yet discovered. Forewarned is forearmed, and the federal authorities, and the State authorities of the South, ought to be on the watch against further invasion. John Brown's assault was only the head of the attacking column of the advance guard. The main body of this "dangerous developement" is to follow-dangerous because it is regarded by so many fanatics at the North as the natural result of "the philanthropic spirit of the age."

Doings of Our Sans Culottes Legisla-TORS-THE JACOBINS IN THE ASSEMBLY .-Nothing can be more shameless than the manner in which the republican majority in the Legislature are carrying out their purpose of raising funds for the ensuing Presidential campaign. Not only are the most valuable of the city franchises and privileges disposed of to speculators, without the slightest control over them being reserved to the city authorities. but even measures of long demanded improvement are altered in their progress through